

WEATHER FORECAST

Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday. Probably local rains tonight in north portion.

OCALA, FLORIDA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1916

VOL. 22 NO. 34

ANOTHER SUBMARINE CRISIS MAY CONFRONT US

British Steamer Attacked Without Warning and With Americans on Board

CAMER ROWANMORE ALSO SUNK AND HER CREW, INCLUDING AMERICANS SHELLED WHILE IN THEIR LIFEBOATS

(Associated Press)

London, Oct. 30.—The British ship Marina has been torpedoed without warning, said a report from Consul Frost at Queenstown to the American embassy here. A number of Americans are believed to have been on board. Thirty-four members of the crew of one hundred and four were picked up and landed at Crook, Ireland. Lloyds agency reports that a steamer anchored off Crook, Ireland, signalled she had picked up the Marina's crew.

The Marina was a vessel of 5,200 tons, built in 1900. She was last reported as arriving at Glasgow Oct. 29, from Newport News.

THE ROWANMORE'S LIFEBOATS

Seven Americans, including five women, were aboard the British steamer Rowanmore, sunk October 29, Mr. Frost reported today. Seven lifeboats were seen after the ship was lowered and after they cleared ship. No one was killed. The Rowanmore was torpedoed.

SEVENTY AMERICANS ON BOARD

Newport News, Oct. 30.—Fifty Americans who signed as horse tenders were on board the Marina when she was sunk. All were white. The agents for the Marina said the ship was reported leaving Glasgow Oct. 29 for Newport News on Oct. 29.

CONCEPTION OF THE PRESIDENCY

(Charles Evans Hughes)

On the eve of election day the American people are entitled to a summary of the things I have stood for in campaign, as they are the things I stand for as president.

No man can tell in advance what unexpected demands the next four years will present but one whose conception of the president's duty rests upon fundamental principles can describe with entire sincerity how the problems of administration would be approached and in what spirit they would be solved.

No man changed with the duty of attaining a desired goal knows that the road to it is found in following a path which sound judgment and vision open up step by step. I show the road I expect to travel. I propose first of all to start right. The president is primarily an executive. It is his supreme duty to attend to the business of the nation, to guard its interests, to anticipate needs, to enforce its laws.

The first act of a president who takes this view of his duties is to call to him the ablest cabinet the country can furnish, men who can deal with the tremendous international domestic problems which will confront us in the next four years.

My conception of the presidency is absolutely from that of Mr. Taft. I look upon the president as administrative head of the government. He looks upon the president primarily the political leader and maker of the nation.

The two departments of government most closely touching our relations—the department of the navy and the department of the navy—those men whom he knew to be unequal to their duties. Administrative obligation was subordinated to political expediency. I can assure the country that any administration under my direction will stand upon sound administrative ground with the ablest cabinet the country can supply.

Across the road we are to travel this next four years, even though we start right and move with prudence and courage, serious hazards are thrown like breaks in a roadway made by a torrential rain. These all rise out of the war torrent which has overwhelmed Europe. The first has to do with our foreign relations. It is the president's duty to safeguard the interests of our own nation and to preserve the friendship of every other nation.

No man is more determined than I to maintain the peace which the United States, Spain, Sweden, Norway and all the American republics now enjoy. But I should seek to maintain that peace by a firm and courteous insistence on the right of our citizens at home and abroad.

An American in Mexico is subject to Mexican law, but he is an American still and is entitled to the protection of his own government in his lawful business. For one I shall never consent to a policy which leaves Americans helpless against the lawlessness of any country in which they have a right to do business.

There confronts labor in the next four years a condition more serious than any that American laboring men have been called upon to face. When this war began over a million American working men were seeking vainly for employment. When the war ends and the developed energies of a new Europe are thrown into commercial production, our nation will face a competition such as it never knew.

One or two things must happen—either millions of men will be seeking work in vain or less there must be thought out in advance the problem of commercial organization as France and England and Germany are seeking to think out the problem today. Every one of these nations is preparing to defend its own market by a protective tariff. The end of the war will end also the opportunities for labor created by the war. The millions in the trenches today will be our industrial competitors tomorrow. If we are to save our laboring men from a catastrophe we must plan a tariff protection along sound, just and economic lines. To this endeavor I pledge myself and the men who are to be my colleagues.

In this matter again I differ absolutely from the policy of the present administration. Democratic platforms have declared that the government has no right to levy tariff duties except for income. This is the fundamental faith of the democratic party. I pledge myself and those who stand with me to deal with the needs of laboring men the country over, whatever their trade or organization, upon the principle of giving the largest protection possible to every American working man and the largest participation possible in the prosperity of our industries with special favors to none.

Finally it is to be remembered that every European government is putting itself behind its industries; organizing them, encouraging them and suggesting economies. When the commercial struggle begins anew, the industries of every European country will go into the world markets backed by the effective co-operation and intelligent oversight of their government.

Our national policy requires that government maintain a strict supervision of business organization. This can be done effectively and yet leave the government free to encourage legitimate and wholesome business enterprise. I stand for such supervision and control of business, but I demand also that business great and small (and especially the small business) be treated fairly and justly.

Only under such conditions can business pay living wages or compete with foreign manufacturers.

In this respect again the present administration holds a policy entirely opposite. It has viewed business enterprise with suspicion and has made the government a brake to stop the wheels of legitimate industrial progress. It has treated the business men of this country as though they were suspicious characters. It has assumed that capital and labor are natural enemies. In four years it has put this country further on the road to class war than has been accomplished in a generation before.

The men who stand with me believe in the honesty of the American workingman, they believe no less in the honesty of the American business man, and they believe that the common good is to be found not in class war but in mutual justice and fair dealing, not as between capital and labor in the abstract but as between men and men.

You know the road we have traveled this last four years. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Daniels are its monuments of executive inefficiency. Our murdered and forsaken citizens in Mexico reveal a conception of American citizenship plain enough to see but a new one for American patriotism to adopt; the monument of class bitterness raised by this administration throws a sinister shadow across our political horizon; the unjust accusation against business men has left a bitter taste in our national life. If you prefer this path it is plainly marked. And the end of it is class war.

You ask what road I propose to travel? These are the milestones which mark it—an executive responsible to the whole nation, a cabinet chosen from the ablest Americans, a foreign policy that stands courteously but firmly for American rights, a flag that protects the American in his lawful rights wherever his legitimate business may take him, a preparation for trade competition which shall protect all groups of American workers, a government oversight of business which will fearlessly eliminate abuses, but will act on the assumption that the average business man is honest, and finally a domestic policy which looks to industrial peace, and to sound and permanent prosperity based upon the development of American trade and the building up of American industries.

We Americans are in one boat. You cannot strike a blow at our group without injury to all. Common justice and fair play will settle our difficulties if suspicion and bitterness are let alone. These are the principles by which I propose to be guided.

NOT A WOODPECKER

No, Maud, the noise you hear, like a giant woodpecker, pecking on a metal barn door is not what it seems to be, but the pneumatic riveting machine bradings the heads of the big half-inch steel rivets in the plates of the tank on top of the 185 foot water tower. There are several thousand of these rivets to be braded. The work if done with hammers by hand would be endless. The riveting machine operates with compressed air, taken to the top of the tower in a line of hose and works like an overgrown destitute's automatic hammer.

Sidney J. Catts, who will carry by a sweeping majority thirty-two out of thirty-three precincts in Marion county, and fifty counties in the state, will address the people in Ocala from the band stand at 8 o'clock. adv 10-30-1t.

We make 5 and 10 cent loaves of bread, and advise buying the 10 cent loaf. Carter's Bakery.

LOSS OF SEVERAL AMERICAN LIVES

WHEN THE MARINA WAS SUNK HAS BEEN REPORTED TO OUR CONSUL AT LONDON

(Associated Press)

London, Oct. 30.—Several Americans were drowned when the Marina was torpedoed by a German submarine, said a private telegram to the American consulate from Crookshaven.

MARINA SUNK BY GUNFIRE

Washington, Oct. 30.—State department dispatches from Consul Frost at Queenstown said the Marina was sunk by gunfire without warning on Saturday afternoon. The ship was one hundred miles west of Cape Clear, and had a mixed crew of British and American sailors. Mr. Frost specified that the information he transmitted was "provisional."

An investigation will be made at once to determine the Marina's status and the nature of the attack, to ascertain whether any of Germany's pledges to the United States have been violated.

OFFICIALS 'ALARMED'

Possibilities of a revival of the submarine issue with Germany are seen in reports of the sinking of the Marina and Rowanmore. The report called the Marina a "British horse transport." If it is found she was in the British government service her crew may not be able to claim immunity from attack without warning. The report that the Rowanmore's boats were shelled disturbed officials.

BURKE IS BOSS

Of the Fag End of the Democratic Executive Committee, Which Met in His Office

(Special to the Star)

Jacksonville, Oct. 30.—The widely advertised meeting of the minority members of the state democratic executive committee was held in this city Saturday. The committeemen did not meet in the customary "meeting" place of the committee as had been announced in the published stories, but gathered in the Catts campaign headquarters. It was indeed a minority meeting. Two members of the committee and three proxies were present. Resolutions were adopted calling for the state committee to render an accounting of the expenditure of the fund in the hands of the committee's treasurer. The state committee will not pay any attention to the demand. There are fifty-two members of the committee. At the last meeting Mr. Catts was able to muster eleven votes; at today's meeting, Ludicrous Demands.

Jacksonville, Oct. 30.—Geo. P. Raney, chairman of the state committee, issued the following statement regarding the ludicrous demands of the "Minority":

"At the August meeting of the State Democratic Executive Committee the accounts of Mr. R. L. Eaton, treasurer, were examined, audited and approved by a sub-committee appointed for that purpose. On September 1916, Mr. Eaton, the treasurer of the committee, published in the Tampa Daily Times an itemized statement of all receipts and expenditures from June 12th, 1912 to August 12, 1916, showing a cash balance on hand of \$3,264.22. By reason of the fact that the meeting of the state committee held on August 7th was the fourth during the present year, it was ordered that the actual traveling expenses of each member of the committee in attendance at the last meeting should be paid by the treasurer. Some of the members have not yet availed themselves of this but I presume that the cash in the treasury was reduced several hundred dollars."

Section 20 of the Primary Election Law authorizes the use of money in the treasury for the purpose of meeting legitimate expenses and maintaining the party organization and the state campaign committee will, of course pay no attention to the ridiculous demands set for in the resolutions adopted by two members of the committee and three proxies. At the next regular meeting the accounts of the treasurer will of course again be audited as usual. As much of the money on hand will be used as the committee deems advisable for the purpose of meeting the expenses of this campaign; certainly the support of the Democratic candidates when they are assailed by independents and Republicans is necessary to the proper maintenance of the party organization.

It was a minority meeting all right—the eleven votes which Catts was able to muster on October 7th dwindled to two with three proxies today. Of course it is apparent to everyone that the so-called "meeting" of the minority committeemen was the cheapest sort of politics—not intended in good faith to ask for any accounting, but concocted by a few members of the committee who are opposing the democratic candidate for governor, and who have thereby forfeited their right to participate in affairs of the Democratic party.

FRUIT RAPIDLY GOING FORWARD

Ocala Packing House Is Open and Sending Fruit to Market Steadily

In company with Mr. A. R. Sandlin, manager of the Ocala sub-exchange, a Star reporter had the pleasure of visiting the packing house of the Ocala Citrus Association today, and was well pleased to find that excellent institution in active operation. The employees were stepping lively, the machinery was singing a merry tune, boxes of the golden fruit were going into cars on the sidetrack in front, while a long string of empties stood on the track in the rear.

Eleven cars of fruit have been shipped since work began last week, four loads are in the house and at least eight more will be in this week. Most of the fruit in the packing house was of the best quality and well colored for this time of year. There was some beautiful grapefruit from Floral City, the globes being large, yellow and firm, pretty to see and evidently excellent to eat.

Mr. Sandlin said the prospect was good for more business for the packing house this year than last. It will evidently have all it can handle for the next five months.

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MORE FAMILIES AT THE LAKE

Several new families from the north have arrived at Eastlake lately and most of the houses are filled, and several others will come in very soon, so that every available house and room on the east side of the lake will be filled for the winter. Among these people several will invest and become permanent winter residents.

CITY OFFICIALS

Mayor—J. D. Robertson.
City Clerk and Assessor—H. C. Sistrunk.
Tax Collector and Treasurer—W. W. Clyatt.
City Attorney—F. R. Hocker.
City Physician—Dr. H. F. Watt.
City Marshal—R. L. Carter.
Chief Fire Department—H. S. Chambers.
Superintendent Street Department—Robert Marsh.
Sanitary Inspector—G. W. Cleveland.
Superintendent Light and Water Department—J. C. Caldwell.

FOR A MUDDY COMPLEXION

Take Chamberlain's Tablets and adopt a diet of vegetables and cereals. Take outdoor exercise daily and your complexion will be greatly improved within a few months. Try it. Obtainable everywhere.

Genuine BUTTERNUT BREAD "made in Ocala" by Carter's Bakery, at 10 cents a loaf. Insist upon having Carter's.

Homemade and baker's bread 5 cents a loaf at Carter's Bakery. Ask for CARTER'S.

TOOK SOME MORE TEUTON TRENCHES

French and British Gained on Western Front

(Associated Press)

The British and French on the Somme front today reported the successful continuation of their efforts to drive the point of a wedge created by their prolonged offensive further into the German lines. The French recorded an advance at Sully-Saillies, where the point of the offensive crossed the Peronne-Bapaume road near Transloy immediately north of the junction of the French and British forces. London reported the capture of several trenches.

Berlin said the British gained some ground between Lesboufs and Morval, while the Germans stormed the French position at Lamaisonette farm.

Further messages from Amsterdam, said to be based on German advices, reiterated the report that Captain Boelke, the German aviator who Friday shot down his fortieth hostile aeroplane, has been killed in an aerial battle. It was said that a British aviator brought him down near Cambrai, France.

Berlin announced that attacks by massed Russian infantry in Volhynia broke down under German fire.

The Germans said Teutonic forces in the Dobrudja pursuing the Russo-Rumanian forces had come into contact with Russian troops.

TOOK TEUTON TRENCHES

Paris, Oct. 30.—The French captured a system of German trenches northwest of Sailley Saillies on the Somme front last night, said the war office. They advanced to the Sailley church.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Official Report of the Proceeding at the Special Meeting of the Board

Ocala, Fla., Oct. 27, 1916.

The board of county commissioners met with all members present.

The tax assessor presented the assessment rolls for 1916 which were examined.

On motion of Commissioner Pyles, seconded by Commissioner Fort, the following resolution was adopted and ordered spread upon the minutes of the board, to-wit:

Whereas, the tax assessor has filed with the clerk of the board the assessment rolls for the year 1916, and whereas, the clerk was authorized to receive said rolls for and on behalf of said board, and whereas the board has examined said rolls and found same to be correct, as required by law; be it resolved that this board endorse upon said rolls a certificate that they have examined same and that they are correct, and the clerk of the board is directed to record the warrants annexed to said rolls as required by law.

Attached to said rolls appear the following warrants:

To W. L. Colbert, tax collector of the county of Marion: You are hereby commissioned to collect out of the real estate and personal property, and from each of the persons and corporations named in the annexed roll, the taxes set down in each roll opposite each name, corporation or parcel of land therein described, and in case the taxes so imposed are not paid at the time prescribed by law you are to collect the same by levy and sale of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements so assessed or of the person or corporation so taxed; and all sums collected for state taxes you are to pay to the state treasurer at such time as may be required by law, and at the same time you are to pay to the county treasurer all sums collected for county taxes, district

(Concluded on Fourth Page)

COMMISSION WILL NOT CONSIDER

Alleged Remarks of Cabrera Assailing the Mexican Policy of the Administration

(Associated Press)

Atlantic City, Oct. 30.—The American members of the Mexican-American joint commission will not take official cognizance of the statement credited to Luis Cabrera, assailing the American government and charging it permitted aid to reach Villa from the United States. Cabrera's denial of authorship will be accepted without exception, it is understood.

MAXWELL CAR WON TWO ECONOMY TESTS

Detroit Car Victor in Contests Conducted in California and Virginia

Recent tests for economy in gasoline consumption conducted in different sections of the country show that the Maxwell car continues to enjoy superiority in this vital item affecting the motorist's purse.

Within the last month, two important economy contests were conducted, one in California and the other in Virginia, and in both of these, the Maxwell car was victorious, proving its ability to go farthest on the smallest amount of fuel. Both of these contests were participated in by a number of cars of well known make and both were officially checked.

Wins Government Test

H. P. Jayne, government sealer of weights and measures, officially observed a test in the Yosemite Valley, Cal., recently. Five cars were started from the Commercial Club in Fresno for the valley, after Mr. Jayne had sealed the tanks. The roads were in the worst possible condition. The steep grades were made doubly hard by having six inches of dust and the ruts from the heavy traffic let the cars down frequently to a point where the axles scraped the road.

Arriving in Yosemite valley, Mr. Jayne broke the seals, and with certified measures refilled the tanks with gasoline, also weighing the loads carried by the cars, including passengers and luggage.

The result showed that the Maxwell consumed seven gallons of gasoline and carried 875 pounds. It's nearest competitor used eight and six-tenths gallons and carried only 635 pounds. The third car in the competition used nine gallons and carried 874 pounds. Two other cars trailed along. In other words, the Maxwell carried a greater weight than any other automobile in the contest and did two miles to the gallon better than its nearest competitor.

More Honors in Richmond

At the Virginia State Fair, held in Richmond early in October, the Maxwell won a big economy run in competition with practically all the four-cylinder cars sold in that city. All of the contestants were started with one-half gallon of gasoline in a special tank provided by the fair authorities. The Maxwell distanced all competitors by a wide margin, covering thirteen and three-tenths miles on the half gallon.

Coca-cola made in Atlanta, made famous in Ocala at Gerig's.